

2008 Village of Los Lunas

Village Extends Water Line

In 2008 the Village of Los Lunas extended the water main from Morris Road into Carson Park to provide looping of the system and to facilitate a location for an additional river crossing to enhance fire protection across the river.

The Village has also installed conduit and is starting to install fiber to improve monitoring of the municipal water facilities and to improve response time for after-hour problems so those problems do not become emergencies.



Conserving Water Need Not Be Expensive

There are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water which are also part of village ordinances.

You should follow the ordinance which requires watering your lawn with sprinklers only between 6 PM and 10 AM.

And you can use shut-off nozzles on all hoses used for hand watering, washing vehicles/equipment or other outdoor uses.

Violators of the water-saving village ordinances are subject to progressively higher penalty fees per violation.

Other ways to conserve include:

- Fix toilet and faucet leaks.
- Take short showers - a five-minute shower uses four to five gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; three to five gallons go down the drain per minute.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Remember that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day. You can change your daily usage.

**The Los Lunas Water Department
is a member of:
The American Water Works Association
New Mexico Water &
Wastewater Association
New Mexico Environmental
Quality Association**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Una traduccion de este folleto en espanol es obtenible en la sala de sesiones de la municipalidad del Pueblo de Los Lunas en Don Pasqual y Main Street.

THE VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS' 2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

660 Main Street NW
P.O. Box 1209
Los Lunas, New Mexico 87031

505 839-3843
FAX 505 352-3580

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The Water We Drink in Los Lunas

2008 Village of Los Lunas Water Summary

Water Quality Data Table



The Environmental Protection Agency or the State of New Mexico requires the Village of Los Lunas to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report.

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

CONTAMINANTS	MCL, TT, OR		YOUR WATER	RANGE		SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
	MCLG OR MRDLG	MRDL		LOW	HIGH			
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
– There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.27	0.19	0.41	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.15	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHMs) Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	0.7	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	20	10	20	2008	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4	ND	4	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.96	0.72	0.96	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.33	ND	0.33	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.28	1.58	3.28	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	8	6	8	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.05	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State of New Mexico or Environmen-

tal Protection Agency permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Is My Water Safe?

Last year the Village of Los Lunas conducted tests of the village water system for all required contaminants.

Only ten contaminants were detected and only one at a level higher than the Environmental Protection Agency allows. (For more information on this please see the section labeled Violations at the lower right.

This Village of Los Lunas 2008 Water Report is a

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

These substances can include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Water may also pick up substances such as organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can

UNITS DESCRIPTION:

ug/L — number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

ppm — parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb — parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L — picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

positive samples/month — number of samples taken monthly found to be positive.

NA — not applicable

ND — not detected

NR — monitoring not required, but recommended

snapshot of the village's 2008 water quality including details about where the water comes from, what the water contains and how the water compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

The Village of Los Lunas and its employees are committed to providing information because informed customers are the best allies to keep a healthy water system.

also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Violations and Exceedances

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Arsenic is naturally occurring in the ground water and has always been present; however, now that the MCL has been lowered, the Village of Los Lunas water now exceeds the new MCL.

The Village of Los Lunas was granted an extension of time to come into compliance and has been operating under this exemption during 2008.

The Village has selected the arsenic treatment process and ordered the equipment which will be installed at each well site. The equipment should be ready for delivery in June. The construction plans should be out to bid, awarded and in construction in June 2009.



The Tiger Tank is one of several storage tanks for water in the Village of Los Lunas.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment of the Village of Los Lunas Water System is available for review at the office of Public Utilities Director Betty Behrend at the Village Administration Building, Don Pasqual and Main Street.

The Susceptibility Analysis for the Los Lunas Water System reveals the utility is well maintained and operated and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings as well as system operations and management.

The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is moderate.

Although throughout the United States it is com-

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Los Lunas is supplied by ground water pumped from the Santa Fe Group aquifer in the Albuquerque Basin by four wells located within the Village of Los Lunas.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

The Mayor and Council of the Village of Los Lunas encourage public interest and participation in the community's decisions affecting drinking water.

Regular Village Council meetings occur every two weeks on Thursday evenings at 6 PM, at the Village Administration Building, Don Pasqual and Main Street. The public is welcome.

All meetings are advertised in the Valencia County News-Bulletin and on the Village website at www.loslunasnm.gov.

Village of Los Lunas council and staff encourage customers to continue their water conservation efforts and implement additional efforts if at all possible.

mon to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, continued regulatory oversight, well-head protection plans and other planning efforts continue to be the primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water.

Copies may also be requested by calling Valerio Lopez in the New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau (NMED DWB) Albuquerque Office at 505-222-9538 or by e-mailing him at valerio.lopez@state.nm.us

Please include your name, address, telephone number, e-mail address and the name of the water utility for which you are requesting information.

The NMED DWB may charge a nominal fee for paper copies.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The Los Lunas Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Need More Information?

For more information about this report or the village water system, please contact: Betty Behrend, P.O. Box 1209, Los Lunas, NM 87031. Office located at the Village Administration Building, Don Pasqual and Main Street, Los Lunas. Phone: (505) 352-7629 FAX: (505) 352-3580. Email: behrendb@loslunasnm.gov. The village website is www.loslunasnm.gov



Mayor Robert Vialpando